

THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.
P. O. BOX 1,000, New York.NEW YORK OFFICE—104 Temple Court,
Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, without Sunday.....\$12.00
One year, with Sunday.....14.00
Six months, without Sunday.....6.00
Six months, with Sunday.....7.00
Three months, without Sunday.....3.00
Three months, with Sunday.....3.50
One month, without Sunday.....1.00
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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449
Strand.PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard
des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gleason House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster
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FIELDING BEELER.

YOUR Uncle Blaine is "loaded." Mr.
Roger Quack Mills is the last man to be pul-
verized.THERE would be "millions" in Indiana hav-
ing a President of the United States. As a
mere business proposition, it would give the
State a boom that nothing else possibly could.AFTER mature consideration, Mr. Thurman
concluded to accept the nomination. He will
never get a chance to accept the office, and
probably thought it better to make the most
of the shadow.It is a charming mirage which Mr. Thur-
man is pursuing through Indiana—that pic-
ture of himself as Vice-president; but it seems
a pity that the old man should be so deceived.
Some kind friend should tell him that it is a
dream which will vanish.WITH the United States flag threatened by
"F. F. V.'s" within thirty miles of Washing-
ton, and the rebel flag flaunted in Richmond,
it would appear that the "new South" should
be left to grow a little older before it is given
complete charge of the government.PERHAPS the reason Mr. Bynum had to hire
a man to write his Chinese speech was because
he did not have his trunk with him. The
execution Mr. Bynum might have done if he
had had that trunk when it was most needed,
is something for the dwindling column of his
supporters to dream about.THE New York Post cherishes a particularly
venomous dislike to Mr. Patrick Ford, ed-
itor of the New York Irish World, and has
made him the object of most outrageous per-
sonal abuse. It has charged him, among
other things, with being a deserter from the
Union army. Mr. Ford meets this charge by
showing in the most conclusive manner that
in January, 1863, he was taken prisoner, and,
as often happened in the service, was reported
missing, and by an error of the muster-roll,
made before the facts were known, was re-
corded as a deserter. This record was official-

ly corrected. This honorable showing is dis-
regarded by the Post, which continues to refer
to him as a deserter. The descent of this
paper, which was once published "by gentle-
men for gentlemen," into a slanderous, vi-
tuperative, mendaciously partisan sheet must
cause its honorable founders to turn in their
graves. Next to the Voice, the Post is the
most conspicuously indecent liar in the United
States.

THE LATEST DEMOCRATIC LIE.

We yesterday received a telegram from
Jamestown, N. Y., stating that it was reported
there that the Journal had admitted the
"dollar-a-day lie" was proven, and had paid
over the \$2,000 reward offered. Yesterday,
also, a letter was received from a prominent
Republican of southern Indiana, saying: "I
have information that seems to be reliable
that the Democrats have a scheme, on the
eve of the election, to fill the State with cir-
culars stating that the Indianapolis Journal
had yielded the question on the 'dollar-a-day'
lie, and surrendered the \$2,000."

It is hardly necessary to say there is not a
word of truth in the rumor referred to. It is
simply an attempt to bolster up one lie with
another. We give the warning throughout
the State and country against this latest de-
velopment of the Democratic "campaign of
intellect."

POSTOFFICE CRIMINALS—\$100 REWARD.

A subscriber at Deer Creek, Ind., sends to
this office a Democratic campaign document
which he found folded in his copy of the
Journal, and which he believes to have been
placed there by the Democratic postmaster,
as was probably the case. He protests
against this interference with his mail, and
asks if the law provides no protection. This
complaint is only one of many. For months
past the delivery of the Journal through the
mails has been systematically delayed, and
great annoyance caused both to publishers
and subscribers. Since the campaign opened
the service has been still further prostituted
to partisan purposes by the folding of Demo-
cratic literature in the papers after they are
received at the office of delivery. This pro-
ceeding is in direct defiance of the law, which
exact a penalty from the postmaster for
every act of the kind.

Complaints at headquarters meet with no
response, and the Journal now proposes to try
other remedies. To this end it offers a re-
ward of \$100 for evidence that will convict
any postmaster of inserting circulars or other
documents in copies of the Journal before de-
livery to subscribers, or of otherwise tamper-
ing with private mail. An example must be
made, and the Deer Creek postmaster will
serve as well as another. We hope our com-
plaining subscriber will collect the evidence
that will convict this particular postal mis-
creant.

WHAT IT WILL DECIDE.

Republicans of Indiana, the national and
State elections will occur three weeks from to-
day. It is customary to speak of every election
as the most important in our history, but cer-
tainly none in recent years has involved
more important consequences than the one
now so near at hand.

It will decide whether the national govern-
ment shall continue to be administered by the
party that tried to destroy it, its high offices
be filled by ex-confederates, and its Constitu-
tion and laws be construed in the interest of
the lost cause.

It will decide whether the solid South, made
so by the suppression of the Republican vote,
and aided by fraud and corruption in New
York city, shall control the government and
country for the perpetuation in power of the
rebel Democracy and Southern brigadiers.

It will decide whether Union soldiers shall
take back seats, and the men who shot at
them during four years of civil war be given
places of honor, ease and profit.

It will decide whether republican form of
government is to be permanently banished
from the South, and Democratic frauds
to ride rough-shod over the rights of free
whites as well as free blacks.

It will decide whether the rebel flag, kissed
by Jefferson Davis and cheered by the multi-
tude at Macon, proudly carried in a process-
ion at Richmond, and openly displayed in
this State during the present campaign, is to
become again the representative of organized
Democracy.

It will decide whether the American people
shall have for President a man who, in
time of war, met his country's enemies in
the field, and fought till the surrender at
Appomattox, or one who sent a substitute
and remained at home to make money and
vote with the party that declared the war a
failure.

It will decide whether the President of the
United States shall be a statesman, an orator
and a Christian gentleman, or none of these.

It will decide whether we shall have a
President and Congress in favor of protecting
American industry and preserving American
markets for American producers, or of sur-
rendering these great interests to foreign
control.

It will decide whether the policy under
which the United States have enjoyed a
degree of prosperity without a parallel in the
history of the world shall be exchanged for
one which carries disaster, ruin and poverty
in its train.

In Indiana it will decide whether the polit-
ical methods of Coy and Bernhamer, now
serving time at Michigan City for frauds
done in the name and interest of the Demo-
cratic party, shall be rebuked or not.

It will decide whether the political heirs
and assignees of these convicted felons shall
still shape the politics of the State.

It will decide whether forgery, perjury,
subornation of perjury, bribery, ballot-box
stuffing, criminal libel and assassination of
private character are to become permanent
and controlling factors in Indiana politics.

It will decide whether the Insane Hospital
is to be rescued from control of the Harri-
son-Sullivan gang which has outraged its inmates,
squandered its funds, and made the institu-
tion a den of thieves to further their dirty
partisan schemes.

It will decide whether the State government

shall be intrusted again to the party which
increased the State debt \$1,810,000 during its
last four years of power.

These are some of the points to be decided
by the next election. More might be named,
but these are enough to incite Republicans to
their greatest effort. The honor and welfare
of the State and Nation are largely dependent
on the result, and the result is largely de-
pendent on Indiana. Three weeks remain in
which to work. Let every day and hour be
utilized.

THE GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

The fact is not denied that certain na-
tional banks are enjoying deposits of govern-
ment money to the amount of \$60,000,000,
and that they are indebted for this favor to
Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury. These
large deposits, at 6 per cent., are worth \$300,000
a month to the banks. Commenting on this
state of things, the Journal said:

"A President who has shown himself to be
thoroughly unscrupulous and untrustworthy
in politics has no right to complain if, under
suspicious circumstances, his personal honesty
is questioned. If the President is directly or
indirectly a party to the transaction by which
\$60,000,000 a year by these enormous deposits
of government funds, he is personally dishon-
est. A man of his habits and loose principles,
who has brought himself to believe that his re-
lection is necessary to the welfare of the
country, could very easily go a step further
and justify himself in accepting a campaign
donation of \$10,000, to be made in his name,
by banks that were profiting by his generosity
with the public money."

We repeat this with emphasis. The Sentinel
attempts a defense of the President by quot-
ing from one of John Sherman's reports, while
Secretary of the Treasury, to show that in
1879 the national banks had much larger de-
posits than they have now. So they had, and
there was good reason for it. There was no
surplus then as there is now of idle money.
Secretary Sherman was engaged, under the
law, in refunding the debt, by selling 4 or 4-1/2
per cent. bonds and redeeming 6 per cents.
He was not allowed to call any bonds for
redemption till he had the money on hand to
redeem with. Therefore it was necessary to ac-
cumulate funds by the sale of one class of bonds
to redeem the other, and when he did make
a call of bonds he had to give three months'
notice to the owners. This compelled an
accumulation of money in the banks. The
new bonds were sold through the banks, and
the proceeds were allowed to accumulate for
the purchase of old bonds. This was a very
different matter from taking money out of
the treasury and depositing it in the banks.
Secretary Sherman was refunding the debt
and reducing the government's interest ac-
count every day. Cleveland's Secretary re-
fuses to purchase outstanding bonds with the
surplus, as the law requires him to do, and
deposits \$60,000,000 in favored banks. We
have no doubt whatever that the Democratic
campaign fund is profiting by the transaction,
and probably, if the truth were known, Grover
Cleveland's \$10,000 donation came about in
that way.

THE DESPISED CLEVELAND.

We congratulate the Democrats on one
thing: When Grover Cleveland is defeated
they can speak their minds about him. For
the last three years they have been under a
mighty restraint; after the 6th of November
they can tell the truth. Cleveland has not
been in a position to hear the truth, nor his
party in a position to tell it. In a few days
it will be different; then look out for frank-
ness. Cleveland is undoubtedly the most
thoroughly despised man to-day who has ever
filled the presidential chair. It is doubtful if
he has a disinterested friend in the United
States. A man who does not care for friends
is not apt to have them. The Southern peo-
ple despise Cleveland because he did not
possess bravery enough to fight for his sec-
tion. Loyal people of the North despise him
because he fought by proxy. Old soldiers
despise him because of his brutal votes of
pension bills. Old-line Democrats despise
him because he is a political accident and
upstart. The rank and file of the Demo-
cratic party despise him because of his
civil-service professions, and the mugwumps
because of his broken civil-service pledges.
His Cabinet officers secretly despise him,
because he treats them all as mere clerks and
subordinates. Newspaper men and Washing-
ton correspondents despise him, because he has
repeatedly snubbed them as a class and as in-
dividuals. Buffalo people despise him, be-
cause, since his election, he has put on airs
and given the cold shoulder to his former in-
timates. His earliest political supporters
despise him for his ingratitude towards those
to whom he owes everything politically. In-
telligent workmen despise him for his re-
peated votes of measures in their interest.
Everybody despises him for his coarse ego-
tism, his boundless assumption and his fatal-
istic belief in his lucky star. He has no
friends—plenty of flatterers, but no friends.

At present he is a political necessity to his
party. After his defeat the seal of secrecy
will be removed, and for once, at least, Dem-
ocrats will tell the truth.

ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN FREE TRADE.

Franklin Pierce was one of the smallest
Presidents this country ever had. He was
really hardly as much of a man as Grover
Cleveland, yet the candidacy and election of
Franklin Pierce excited great interest in En-
gland. This was a good while ago, but some-
times it is well to learn from history. Pierce
was elected in 1852, and his election was hailed
with delight in England. This was not be-
cause he was a representative American States-
man or a man of broad and elevated views,
for he was no more so than the present in-
cumbent of the presidential office. But it
was because he represented the idea of "pro-
gressive free-trade." The triumph of free
trade and the triumph of the rebellion are
the only two things that England has ever
taken much interest in so far as American
politics are concerned. Pierce was nominated
for President at the dictation of the free-
traders of the South. The London Times
then, as now, the consistent advocate of Brit-
ish interests, said he was "a valuable
and practical ally to the commercial policy of
this country," meaning Great Britain. Then,
as now, the commercial policy of England
was to force free trade on the rest of the
world, and especially on the United States.
Pierce's candidacy was watched in England

with as much interest as Cleveland's is now,
and when he was elected the London Times
said: "The triumph of General Pierce is
essentially a triumph of free trade." As he
had been elected on a platform of "tariff for
revenue only," the Times was right in term-
ing his election a free-trade triumph. On the
7th of January, 1853, it printed in a conspic-
uous place a letter from its special correspond-
ent in America in which he said:

"Now signs are every day appearing to en-
courage the free-traders that protection is
more effectively dead in the United States
than in England. Unless the surplus revenue
is absorbed in a war, the next Congress will
enact a system of finance which will wipe out
the last vestige of a protective tariff forever."

No doubt this was glad tidings to the Brit-
ish, and the Times seems to have accepted it
as true, for on March 4, 1853, the day of
Pierce's inauguration, it said:

"The President of the United States as-
sumes this day the supreme power in that
great commonwealth and enters upon the du-
ties of the office to which he was elected in
December last by a large majority of his fel-
low-citizens in almost every State of the Union.
We may anticipate that the policy of the
United States will be more openly di-
rected to the unrestricted freedom of commercial
intercourse with the contiguous provinces
of the British empire and with foreign
countries."

These expectations were not disappointed.
The tariff, from which the principle of protec-
tion had already been partially eliminated,
was still further reduced during Pierce's ad-
ministration. The tariff act of 1856 was a
vicious attack on protection. Pierce signed it
on the very last night of his administration,
and left it a legacy of disaster to the
country. When the Republicans came into
power in 1861 they re-established the policy
of protection which has prevailed ever since.
Now it is proposed to overthrow it, and the
candidacy of Grover Cleveland, representing
that idea, is watched in England as eagerly
as that of Pierce was thirty odd years ago.

CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS.

The Democrats had their grand rally
and barbecue at Shelbyville, yesterday, with
numerous roasted steers and Judge Thurman
as the attractions. Shelbyville was the long-
time home of the late Vice-president Hendricks.
It was a favorite place for holding
Democratic rallies in his life-time, and the
Democrats are still trying to conjure in his
name. The present administration has no
right to do so. Mr. Hendricks was in all re-
spects a much greater man than Grover Cleve-
land, and the latter knew it, and, like the
small man that he is, treated the Indiana
statesman shamefully. Mr. Hendricks was
very early given to understand that he must
not expect to have any influence with the ad-
ministration. He was humiliated over and
over again, having to fairly beg for the ap-
pointment of Postmaster Jones. Grover
Cleveland did not come to his funeral. There
is every reason to believe that Mr. Hendricks
had great contempt for the accidental occu-
pant of the White House, who thus snubbed
him. Mr. Henry D. Pierce prints the follow-
ing letter from the late Vice-president, writ-
ten to his (Hendricks's) sister two months
after Cleveland's inauguration:

"ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 9, 1885.

"Dear Sister Ann:
"I have been at this place a few days. Will
return to Washington to-morrow or next day.
"Eight or ten days ago I had a conference
with Mr. Bayard. He said—(I
think that is the name) had left the consul-
ate in bad condition, and the vice-consul
had been promoted and had done well. So it
ought to be found useful to continue him.
I talked quite freely, but not satisfactorily.
I am not sure that this was sincere—it seemed
too absurd. I was at Gettysburg after that
and traveled with the President, and had a
full talk with him and protested against
Bayard's proposition of continuing the vice-
consul. But the trouble is that the
Secretary of State appears to control all
foreign appointments himself. Up to this
time I do not know of an exception. I have
found the whole matter of appointments most
disagreeable, because no opinion can be
formed till the appointment is announced, and
in so many cases those are disappointed who
were supposed to have most information. I
supposed ——— was going to strengthen
his application with letters from persons sup-
posed to be in favor at headquarters—General
Hancock and others—but I think nothing has
been done. Perhaps it would do no good, but
it would have been well to try.
Affectionately, T. A. HENDRICKS.

There is a touch of sadness in this letter.
It shows that the oldish occupant of the
White House was already forcing on Mr.
Hendricks's mind the conviction that he was
not "in favor at headquarters." He was made
to feel this more and more to the day of his
death. It was Cleveland's way of taking re-
venge on Mr. Hendricks for daring to be a
greater man than the President.

PERISHABLE FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE.

For some years past Hon. J. B. Conner,
formerly chief of the State Bureau of Statis-
tics, has been collecting facts and data with
reference to the home consumption of perish-
able products in the United States. The term
perishable products embraces such
fruits, berries, vegetables and other products
of the farm or garden as must be marketed
soon in order to be realized upon, and which,
of course, are non-exportable. Mr. Conner's
careful investigation of the subject leads him
to the conclusion, expressed in a communication
printed elsewhere, that the towns and
cities of the United States of 5,000 inhabi-
tants and over, consume, of these perishable
products, \$750,940,000 worth per annum.
The home market for this class of products
is mainly due to the development of home
manufactures under a protective tariff, and
the sum annually paid for them is more than
three times as great as the whole amount of
tariff duties. Thus every new line of inves-
tigation furnishes additional proof of the
beneficent results of protecting home in-
dustries.

QUEST what a different impression the same
idea produces when expressed in the vernacu-
lar of the Democratic politician and the studied
phrase of the statesman. Here is Mr.
Thurman's saying in his letter of acceptance:
"I thought then [at the time of the nomi-
nation], as I still think, that whatever
could properly do to promote the re-election
of President Cleveland, I ought to do. His
administration has been marked by such in-
tegrity, good sense," etc., etc., etc.

What Mr. Thurman said at the time of the
nomination, in a conversation which was pos-
sibly not intended for publication, but merely
as a guaranty of good faith, is reported to
have been something to this effect: "Well,
they have put me on the ticket to help pull
that d—d old b—g through, and I reckon I'll

have to do it." The language is not pretty
in this latter case, but what Mr. Nye and
other "educators from the East" call the
"thought germ," is the same, don't you see?

THE Atlanta Constitution should "caw-
nist." It was the cardinal principle of the
unapproachable Majah Cluskey that a news-
paper should "caw-nist," at least, that in any
given issue the great editorial brain-work
should "caw-nist." Our friend, the Constitu-
tion, however, has failed to remember
the Majah's golden rule. For instance, in
the same issue, two or three days ago, we
find the following, taken from two articles
in the same column:

"Don't deceive your-
self, General, as to the [national] News save of the
indications from the disaster awaiting the
South. It stands as breaking of the Demo-
cratic solidarity of the South applies equally
well to the misfortune
in store for the city of
Atlanta should the Re-
publicans ever capture
the reins of the city
government."